CLASSIFICATION SECRET [redacted] 25X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT NO. [redacted] 25X1

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY East Germany

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

[redacted]

[ ] 1. In December 1952, the new symbols of the meteorological stations in the U.S.S.R. to be effective on 15 February 1953, were transmitted to the East German meteorological service. 25X1

2. A German meteorologist who was an expert in the field of long period weather forecasts had the opportunity to familiarize himself with the Multanovski method for long period weather forecasting as utilized by the Moscow Central Institute. The long period weather forecast for Germany covering the period December 1952 and January 1953 was correct only to 45 percent, which was still below the average of forecasts made at random.

3. A department for long period forecasts was to be set up in late 1952. Professor Dr. Philipps was suggested as chief, and his staff was to include the meteorologists Dr. Langhans (fnu), Haarlaender (fnu), Graduate Meteorologist Kohlsche (fnu), Teich (fnu), Dr. Heyer (fnu), Grunewald (fnu) and seven technicians.

4. In August 1952, Graduate Meteorologist Neuber (fnu) of the meteorological service was assigned to the Volkspolizei Lust at Adlershof. Neuber stated that, as chief commissioner, he was to be in charge of the organization of an aviation weather service for the Volkspolizei. Neuber knew Chief Inspector Zorn (fnu) and Oberrat Hertel (fnu), chief personnel section, of the VP Air personnel. Five meteorologists volunteered for the meteorological service of the Volkspolizei. In December, 70 students had allegedly attended a training course at Pirna for aviation weather service technicians. 1

5. In mid 1952, the personnel department of the meteorological service tried to hire 30 meteorologists. This requirement could not be filled, because only 10 young meteorologists were expected to graduate from the institutes of technology by the end of 1952.

6. On 15 February 1953, a teletype line for the exchange of information and weather reports was installed between Czechoslovakia and East Germany. A teletype line to Poland was planned.

7. The five-year research and development plan of the meteorological service included the following projects:

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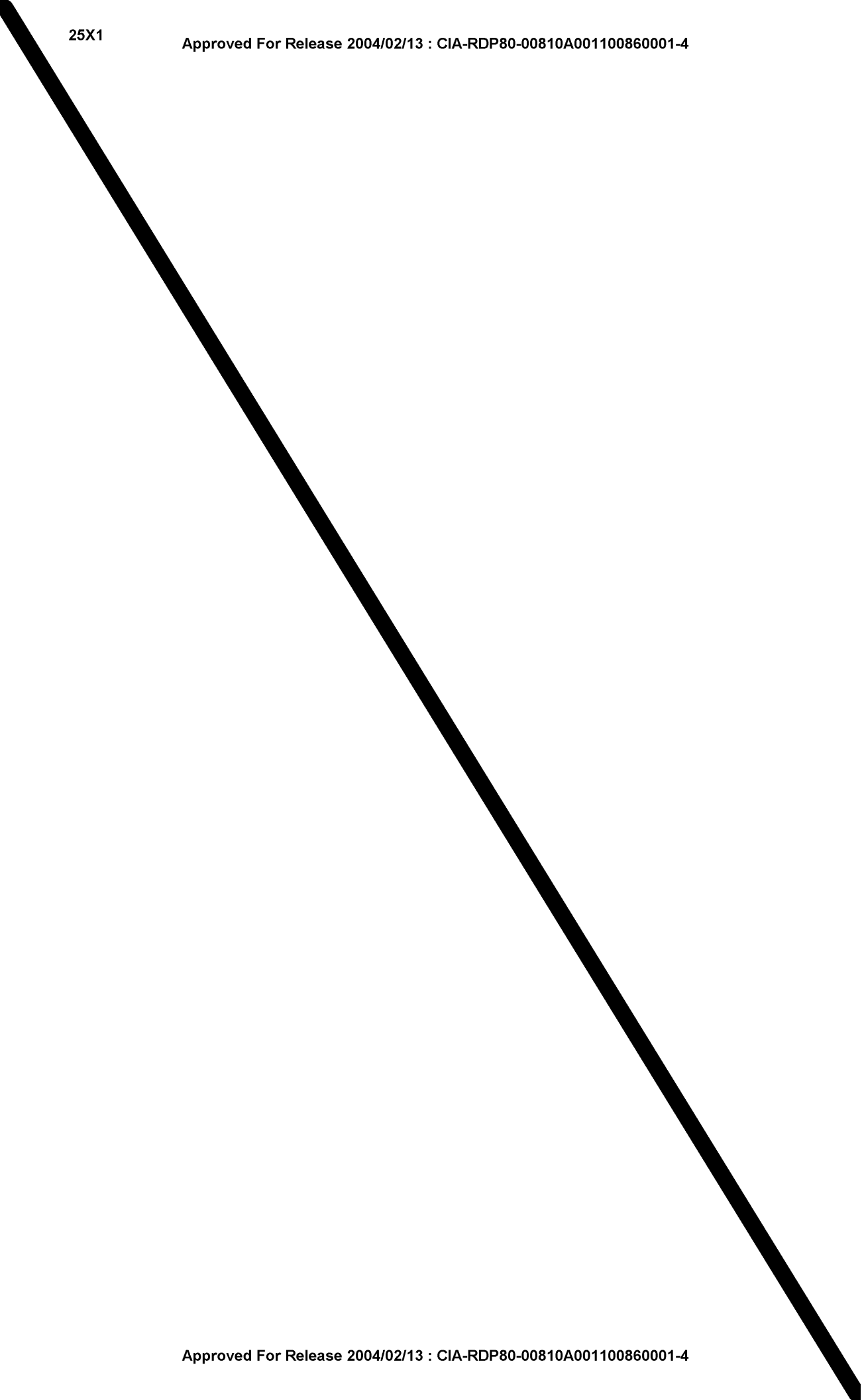

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a. Associations of large scale weather conditions to improve the available basic material and obtain new material for medium- and long period forecasting.
b. Unusual weather at certain seasons.
c. Research on general athmospheric circulations.
d. Synoptic and statistic research on weather changes.
e. Radiation and thermal reserves of the atmosphere.
f. Altitude radiation (Hoehenstrahlung) and pressure fluctuations in the stratosphere.
g. Research on atmospheric vertical movement by studying abnormal radiation of ultra short waves.

8. During operational meetings of the leading radio meteorographical personnel at Rummelsburg on 2 September and 30 May 1952, specific importance was attached to measuring problems. Dr. Beelitz, chief radio sonde service, gave a briefing on the development of radar technics and their applicability to the electric measuring system of high altitude winds. Niedner (fnu) from Leipzig lectured on the qualitative progress in the development of radiosonde balloons and gave a summary on experiments for the constant improvement of the balloon quality as conducted at the Leipziger Gummiwerke (Leipzig Rubber Plants) during the past year. The radio meteorographical service had initiated these experiments and supported this project by maintaining a constant exchange of ideas with the Leipziger Gummiwerke. Be eliminating three suspension slings (Halteschlaufen) and by altering the inflation sleeve, it was possible to reduce the production costs and to save 100 to 150 grams of material per balloon. It was suggested that the experiments with seamless balloons be discontinued, since they had turned out to be failures, and also because all experiments to find a light-resistant material were very successful. The lecture covered all details of the technological requirements for these experiments and was supported by demonstration material. Test ascensions of the balloons proved that the new material had an increased resistance to light. It was believed that visible and unvisible portions of the sun spectrum have a destructive influence on the material, while the reaction to ozone could hardly affect the material at altitudes below 20 km. Premature bursting of balloons could probably not be charged to this factor. During the discussion following Niedner's lecture, Dr. Beelitz had high praise for the merits of Niedner's achievements and pointed out that Niedner was the only balloon expert in East Germany. Even though approximately half a ton of unprocessed rubber could be saved and the costs could be reduced by eliminating suspension slings etc., the Ministry of Finance objected to a price reduction and conferences continued about the saving of 12,000 to 15,000 DM East. Unless neoprene or sowprene (sic) could be used, seamless balloons would always remain a problem. The cold-resisting capacity of the balloons had also to be improved. Herr Albrecht from the Ministry for of Machine Construction suggested that a new research order for seamless radio meteorographical balloons be requested from the State Planning Commission.

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9. In mid-1952, Professor Rompe (fnu) put in a request for balloons designed for altitudes of 600 meters. Professor Kurt Rompe stated that these balloons were required for a new research into mesotrons.

10. Starting 1949, Professor Dr. Cuprianov (fnu) has been working with the S.C.C. on problems connected with the meteorological service.

25X1 11. [redacted] organizational list of the East German meteorological and hydrological service. Triphahn (fnu), who was listed as chief of the technical and general administration, was known as a serious person, who was handled with care because of his SED membership. In November 1952, the Ministry of Interior appointed Dannenberg (fnu) as organizational and administrative director to Professor Philipps, probably to supervise the activities and to keep Professor Philipps from working in other but scientific fields.

25X1 12. [redacted]

25X1 1. [redacted] Comment. Zorn and Hertel were previously reported as VP Air officers.
25X1 [redacted] Major Hertel was deputy chief of the personnel section. There are four technicians required to operate one flight weather station.

Extracts from an Organizational List of the East German Meteorological and Hydrological Service.

Position	Work Field	Name
I. Management		
Directors:		
Director	general management	Prof. Dr. Philipps
Deputy director		Prof. Dr. Koenig
Technical and General Administration		
Chief	overall supply of material and instruments for the central administration, administration of real estate	Tripphan (fnu)
a. Material and equipment		
b. Standardization department		
c. Real estate		
d. Switchboard		
e. Administration of buildings		
f. Motor pool		
Budget Department		
Chief	budget for the entire organization	Schnalle (fnu)
Personnel Section		
Chief personnel	All problems connected with personnel, including the operative care of all employees	Soergel (fnu)
Training Department		
Chief	the entire training of the service	Grossmann (fnu)
Research Department		
Chief	Guidance of all meteorological research	Zuege (as deputy)

Meteorologist	Research plans, scientific advice and comments, activity reports	
Meteorologist	Management and organizational problems, inspection of research facilities	
Technician	Development of equipment in cooperation with observatories	
Technician	Scientific statistics, collection of material for scientific reports	

Weather Service

Chief	Basic meteorological problems, organization, planning, supervision	Dr. Ortmeyer (fnu)
3 meteorologists 4 technicians 2 experts		

Climatic Service

Chief	General supervision of all basic problems connected with the climatic service, organization, planning and technical supervision	Dr. Pelzl (fnu)
1 meteorologist 1 technician 1 expert		

Hydrological Department

Chief	Supervision of the entire hydrological service	Prof. Schuster
2 graduate engineers 1 engineer 1 technician 1 assistant expert		

Department in charge of Libraries and Publications

Chief	Supervision and administration of the libraries, publications, and the exchange of scientific literature also with foreign countries	Dr. Lucke (fnu)

II. Observatories and Research Institutes

Subordinated to the Department for Meteorological Research are:

Potsdam Main Observatory

Chief — Prof. Dr. Philipps

a. Department for atmospheric electricity

Chief	Department chief at the main observatory, meteorologist
Meteorologist	Special projects in the field of atmospheric electricity and ionospheric research
Meteorologist	Atmospheric electricity and research on electric potential gradient, detection of thunderstorms, and altitude radiation
High frequency engineer	Development of high frequency equipment for ionospheric research, detection of thunderstorms, and altitude radiation
Technician	Technical procedure of cathode ray detection
Technician	Development of optical and electric precision measuring instruments
Technician	Design and construction of test equipment for atmospheric electric and ionospheric research
Technician	Evaluation of atmospheric electric measuring data and registrations
2 technicians	Mathematical evaluation and calculation of cathode ray detection

b. Radiation Research Department

Meteorologist	Department chief at the main observatory
Meteorologist	Special projects in the field of atmospheric and radiation research
Meteorologist	Analysis of direct radiation, celestical radiation, global radiation, degree of opacity of atmosphere and related problems
Technician	Development and construction of all kinds of radiation and measuring equipment
Technician	Technical development of the absolute pyrheliometry, construction of standard instruments
Technician	Procedure and evaluation of special radiation measuring
Technician	Continuous radiation measuring, evaluation and registration of the data obtained

c. Department for Experimental Meteorology

Meteorologist	Department chief at the main observatory
Meteorologist	Analysis of ground humidity, thermal capacity of the ground, measuring of radiation throughput (Strahlungsumsatz)
Technician	Development and construction of precision measuring devices for thermal capacity and ground humidity
Meteorologist	Supervision of subpost and scientific procedure of the results obtained
Technician	Independent checking and testing of special measuring instruments
Technician	Electrical measuring for the research activities of the department
Technician	Development and construction of measuring instruments for radiation throughput and of precision measuring instruments for model experiments for convection
2 Technicians	Observation and evaluation of measuring data and registrations

d. Theoretical Meteorological Department

Meteorologist	Department chief at the main observatory
Meteorologist	Work on theoretical problems in the field of atmospheric dynamic
Meteorologist	Work on theoretical problems in the field of atmospheric radiation
Technician	Cartographical work, production of special maps, diagrams and functioning charts
3 Technicians	Evaluation

e. Department for Meteorological and Climatic Research

Meteorologist	Department chief at the main observatory
Meteorologist	Independent work on special problems in the field of climatic research
Meteorologist	Independent work on special problems in the field of meteorological research
Meteorologist	Work on scientific subjects in the field of weather research (synoptic, aerologic, and statistical)
Technician	Independent designs of maps and graphical charts for meteorological research activities
Technician	Computor for the meteorological research
2 Technicians	Computors for the climatic research

f. Seculer Station (Seekularstation)

Meteorologist	Management of secularic station
Technician	Design and construction of meteorological special instruments, especially for the duties of a secularic station
Observer	Observation service, deputy station chief, work on an annual meteorological book, published at Potsdam
2 observers	Observation service, evaluation work on the annual book

Lindenberg Aerological Observatory

Chief: Dr. Du Bois (fnu)

Aerological reserach department
Mechanic technical development
Aerological testing department
Evaluation

Niemeck/Potsdam Geomagnetic Observatory and Institute

Chief: Prof. Dr. Fanselau (fnu)

Geomagnetic department
Geomagnetic instruments
Geoelectricity department
Statistics department
Earth magnetic survey, priority 1
Applied geomagnetism

Wahnsdorf Meteorological Observatory

Chief: Dr. Goldschmidt (fnu)

Department for meteorological and optical air electricity

Greifswald Meteorological Observatory

Chief: Dr. Reinhard

Department for meteorological measuring technics and maritime meteorology and climatology

Kuehlingsborn Meteorological Observatory

Chief: Dr. Lauter

Department for ionospheric research

Gotha Research Station

Department for radiation research

Halle Central Institute for Applied Meteorology

Chief: Dr. Maeder (fnu)

Halle research institute for agrar.meteorology
Berlin-Buch research institute for bio-climatology

The following special departments are subordinated to the Meteorological Service:

Main Meteorological Service, Potsdam

Chief: Dr. Hunge (fnu)

Department for Middle German Meteorological Service, Leipzig
Hydrological Service, Warnemuende, chief: Dr. Lauter (fnu)

Rummelsburg Radio Meteorographical Service

Chief: Dr. Beelitz (fnu)

Radio meteorographical main station
Lindenberg radio sonde station
Greifswalde radio sonde station
Wernigerode radio sonde station
Dresden radio sonde station

Potsdam Main Office for Climatology (subordinated to the special department for climatology)

Chief: Dr. Pelzl

Department for scientific general evaluation, commentation, climatography
Department for the annual book
Department for instruments
Brandenburg climatic service station

Berlin Main Department for Hydrology (subordinated to the special department for hydrology)

Chief: Prof. Schuster (fnu)

Department for scientific evaluation, commentation and research
Department for the composition of the annual book
Department for instruments
Brandenburg hydrological service

Berlin Central Laboratory for Hydro Chemistry

The offices for meteorology at Dresden, Schwerin, Weimar (chief: Meteorologist Lorenz (fmu)), work for the special departments meteorological service, climatic service and hydrology. Each office has a section for weather service, climatic service and hydrology and individual observation stations;
Primary climatic stations
Secondary climatic stations
Measuring station for precipitation
Phenological report station
Level measuring station

Directory General for Navigation — Berlin, 1 December 1952

Tanslation Section

Weather Report

Composed for Germany by the Central Observatory at Moscow

Period	Forecast
1 to 6 December 1952	Light to sometimes heavy overcast, light rain and fog, wind force changing between 2 and 4, temperatures changing between 5 centigrades below zero to 9 centigrades above zero.
7 to 13 December 1952	At first heavy overcast and intermediate precipication, then clearing up, no precipication. During the first time northwest wind at wind forces ranging between 3 and 5 and, occasionally between 6 and 7. During the last portion, west to southwest winds ranging between 2 and 4. In the beginning, temperatures ranging between 0 and 5 centigrades above 0, later decreasing to 2 and 7 centigrades below 0.
14 to 19 December 1952	Cloudy weather clearing up, occasional light precipications; fog, southeast wind ranging between wind forces of 2 to 4. Temeperatures ranging between 1 centigrade below 0 to 4 centigrades above 0.
20 to 24 December 1952	Same as for the period 14 to 19 December.
25 to 31 December 1952	Heavy clouds, occasional precipication, southwind at the southwestern quarter, wind force ranging between 3 and 5, later increasing to 6. Rising temperatures up to 3 centigrades above 0, later up to 8 centigrades above 0.

The forecast was transmitted by Wowk (fnu) of the SCC transport department, and was received by Mildner (fnu) female translater of the Directory General for Navigation (GDS).

6 to 11 January 1953	Heavy 10/10 overcast with intermediate rain and snow. Wind from southwest at wind forces ranging between 3 and 5 and temporarily between 6 and 7. Temperatures up to 2 and 6 centigrades above 0.

12 to 24 January 1953	Heavy overcast clearing up for short periods. Temporary rain and wet snow. Winds from west to southwest at wind forces ranging between 4 and 5 and occasionally between 6 and 7. Temperatures between 7 and 12 centigrades above 0.
25 to 31 January 1953	Light to occasionally heavy clouds, intermediate rain, local fog, winds from west at wind forces between 3 and 4 increasing to the second half of the period to 6. Temperatures dropping to 1 to 5 centigrades above 0.